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No. 2134



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MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

UNIFIED LEADERSHIP NECESSARY FOR LOCAL PEOPLE'S WARFARE

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2330 GMT 25 Jul 79 BK

[Unattributed article: "Exercise Unified Leadership and Guidance in Localities"]

[Text] Local people's warfare is an all-people, all-out warfare. The combined strength of local people's warfare in the war for national defense can be created and developed to the fullest only through the motivation of people of all walks of life, through the full development of the roles of the three categories of troops in localities, through the full development of the role and functions of the administrations at all levels and in all sectors and through the mobilization of all economic and national defense potentials in localities.

Therefore, in order to create and develop the strength of local people's warfare, it is necessary to have a most effectively concentrated and unified leadership of party committee echelons and concentrated and unified guidance of local joint military commands.

A VCP Central Committee political report at the Fourth Party Congress said: Building and strengthening national defense is the task of all the people and army and of the party-led system of proletarian dictatorship. The whole nation must fulfill this task that way; so must each locality, which must be fully aware of this task and reflect this task through its ideological concept and implementation organization.

In the event a locality--regardless of whether it is a province, a district or a village--fails to exercise concentrated and unified leadership and guidance, its power will be deconcentrated. This is because there will be work which is left uncared for and work which is carried out in an overlapping manner, and there will be forces which are not mobilized for combat. This is also because a situation will exist in which one knows only his own duties and carries them out without consulting others, and where narrow-mindedness and parochialism will prevail. Conversely, if a locality knows how to exercise its concentrated and unified leadership and guidance, its power will develop, and will enable the locality concerned to develop a

strong defensive network based on strategic goals and a unified combat plan, and to create a great combined combat strength.

Only through unified leadership and guidance can the strategic goals of the party and the state be achieved. During peacetime, every person, sector and echelon must step up production, maintain combat readiness and satisfactorily combine economic construction with national defense. During wartime, all forces must be mobilized in a timely, planned and organized manner so as to meet combat requirements for concentrating forces on the forefront to insure victories over the enemy right from the very beginning. Simultaneously, all forces must be rationally organized so as to engage in local combat, combat readiness and production activities. It is necessary to insure the close combination between combat and production in various localities so that combat activities can be carried out continuously in accordance with the slogan "More fighting, greater victories."

Because of the specific importance of concentrated and unified leadership and guidance in localities, our party and state recently issued new stipulations governing the forming of unified command committees, command posts and military commands from provinces down to district level in line with the tasks and requirements for building all-people national defense and for conducting local people's warfare in the war for national defense.

The organizational forms and structures of such unified command committees and command posts must reflect the concentrated and unified leadership and guidance of various localities concerned.

Along with these new organizational stipulations, the party has also issued directives and resolutions, pointing out the roles of local party organizations and local party committee echelons in providing comprehensive leadership to all local military tasks. These directives and resolutions are important materials which are instrumental to effecting more vigorous changes in the tasks of strengthening national defense and gaining strength for local people's warfare.

People's war for national defense has many characteristics quite new to liberation war. Full awareness by all party committee echelons and party organizations and by all local administrations, sectors and echelons of the party's guidelines for all-people national defense and people's war for national defense is most important in order to effect a vigorous change in ideological knowledge and behaviors and in implementation organization of the entire local combat, combat readiness and production mechanism in accordance with the new situation.

At the local level, unified military commands are the highest concentrated and unified command bodies which command and supervise all local sectors and forces in strengthening national defense, making all-round preparations against war and combining economic construction with national defense in peace, and which are directly responsible for mobilizing and directing all

local forces in victoriously carrying out the people's war for national defense when there is an aggression.

Local military affairs agencies must act as a staff element for party committee echelons and the unified military commands concerned and must, at the same time, be directly responsible for formulating plans, providing implementation guidance and coordinating with various sectors concerned in satisfactorily carrying out local military affairs and organizing local people's warfare.

Local military affairs agencies are in charge of many vital tasks such as formulating national defense plans and plans for promoting and directing local people's warfare; providing organizational guidance for building forces; and directly supervising local armed forces during peacetime as well as during wartime so as to guarantee high combat readiness, good combat performance and greater victories.

At present, local military affairs agencies from districts up to provincial and city levels, particularly those at the forefront and in sensitive areas, have been strengthened both quantitatively and qualitatively. These are our new advantages. However, they are still considered insufficient. What is most important now is that we must have a contingent of cadres of local military affairs agencies trained, indoctrinated, forged, taught from past experiences, and must constantly improve their knowledge to suit their positions, roles, duties and functions in the new stage.

Facts obtained from the recent war for national defense at the southwestern and northern borders show that those areas which have had party committee echelons undergo vigorous changes in their ideological knowledge and which have delineated the functions, responsibilities, authority, relations, and working patterns between unified military commands and local military affairs agencies with the party committee echelons, the people's committees and other major sectors concerned can exercise their concentrated and unified leadership and guidance in a strict and correct manner over all their local military affairs and can quickly create and develop the power of local people's warfare to defeat the aggressors; and that those areas which have been able to exercise their concentrated and unified leadership in a strict and organized manner and with clear-cut delineation of responsibilities and with uninterrupted communications and liaison networks can provide timely leadership, can grasp the overall situation and achieve great successes.

Any form of narrow-mindedness and unorganized and untidy habits will have more than just a minor impact on the effectiveness of the concentrated and unified leadership and guidance and on the development of the power of local people's warfare.

Exercising concentrated and unified leadership and guidance is a must for developing the power of local people's warfare. With the national defense potentials of the entire country and of each locality constantly increasing, with local armed forces growing ever stronger in terms of organization and material and technical equipment, and with the concentrated and unified leadership and guidance of various localities, the power of local people's warfare will multiply and will be strong enough to defeat the aggressors in the localities concerned so as to firmly defend the socialist fatherland.

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

CAPTURE OF ARMED REACTIONARIES REPORTED

Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 1 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Thanh Lang: "The Punishment of a Number of Armed Reactionaries"]

[Text] When the Chinese reactionaries launched their military offensive and invaded our country in six northern border provinces, a number of armed reactionaries began making plots and carried out operations in Ham Tan district, Thuan Hai Province.

Responding to the appeal of the Party Central Committee and emulating with the soldiers and tribesmen in the northern border provinces, the public security forces launched a movement to manifest collective ownership rights, defend the security of the fatherland and actively annihilate the reactionaries.

Right after the movement was launched, the people and public security forces of Ham Tan district promptly discovered a number of armed reactionaries plotting counterrevolutionary acts. When going to work, Cham tribesmen discovered a number of reactionaries hiding in the jungle. Many people resolutely followed them and found their assembly and hiding place. The people discovered a number of the leaders of this reactionary group and guided Ham Tan district public security forces to them to organize an ambush and capture them. To capture a number of the leaders of the reactionary group, the Ham Tan district public security forces coordinated things with the guerrilla forces and people to surround and attack the den of the reactionaries. A number of brave public security troops penetrated deeply to where the reactionaries were assembled and coordinated things closely with our forces on the other side and killed or captured the entire group.

During the first week of the movement to promote the "defend the security of the fatherland" movement, the public security forces and people of Ham Tan district killed and captured dozens of reactionaries and recovered their weapons, documents and means of operation. Their plot to cause disorder, carry out counterrevolutionary acts and assist the Chinese reactionaries was smashed.

The Ham Tan district public security forces have learned the lessons from the recent attack on the reactionaries in order to further step up the mobilization of the tribesmen in the district so they continue to improve their spirit of revolutionary vigilance, manifest their collective ownership rights and are ready to fight to firmly defend political security and social order in the locality.

11943

CSO: 4209

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

DOCTORS JOINING ARMY--The Ministry of Public Health on 15 July held a send-off ceremony for 186 senior doctors and physicians from hospitals and institutes leaving for assignments in the armed forces. The group included 34 women, half of whom are between 23 and 30 years old. Many had participated in the wars against the French colonialists and the U.S. imperialists. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK]

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

TON DUC THANG GREETES MOUSSA TRAORE ON REELECTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 79 p 1

[Text] On 27 June 1979 SRV President Ton Duc Thang sent the following message of greetings to His Excellency Moussa Traore, President of the Republic of Mali:

Your Excellency, on your reelection as President of the Republic of Mali, I convey to you my warm greetings.

I wish the relations of friendship and cooperation between the peoples of Vietnam and Mali will be further consolidated and developed with each passing day.

I wish Your Excellency good health, happiness and many successes in your noble duty.

My respectful salutations.

9404

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

SRV RECOGNIZES NICARAGUAN TEMPORARY GOVERNMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 79 pp 1,4

[Text] On 28 June the SRV Government sent the following message of greetings to the Temporary Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua. The message reads as follows:

The Vietnamese people feel very happy over the great success of the Nicaraguan people in their struggle against the despotic and fascist Somoza regime. On behalf of the Vietnamese people, the SRV Government conveys its warmest greetings to the Temporary Government for National Reconstruction and the people of Nicaragua.

Your Excellencies, we respectfully inform you that the SRV Government has decided to recognize the Temporary Government for National Reconstruction of Nicaragua and that it stands ready to establish diplomatic relations with Nicaragua.

We wish that the Nicaraguan people, under the leadership of the Temporary Government for National Reconstruction, will record many great achievements in their undertaking to rebuild the country, stabilize their livelihood and consolidate and safeguard national independence.

9404

CSO: 4209

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

INDIA TO TRAIN SCIENTISTS--India will train 15 Vietnamese scientists in survey techniques, railways technology, information sciences, water resource management and research in drugs and medicinal plants during 1979-80. Besides, 10 Indian experts will be deputed to Vietnam for identifying areas of cooperation in water management, pollution control, standardisation, metrology, traditional herbal remedies, highway engineering, research drugs from plants and agricultural waste. A programme of cooperation was signed in New Delhi on 27 July by Professor M. G. K. Menon, secretary, Department of Science and Technology on behalf of India and Le Khac, vice chairman, State Commission for Science and Technology on behalf of the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Le Khac is leading a three member delegation from Vietnam. The present visit is a follow up of an agreement for cooperation between India and Vietnam signed in February 1979. It was agreed that the next meeting between Indian and Vietnamese scientists would be held in Hanoi in 1980. [Text] [Delhi ISI Diplomatic Information Service in English 0856 GMT 28 Jul 79 BK]

TRADE OFFICIALS TO AUSTRALIA--The Vietnamese Government is sending two senior trade union officials to Australia to explain their government's position on a series of major issues, including refugees. The two trade union representatives are Mr Nguyen Thiet, the general secretary of the Vietnamese Trade Union Federation, and Mr (Do Tung Hop, the head of the federation's international department. The visit, early next month, is being sponsored by leaders of the Queensland Trades and Labor Council. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0500 GMT 26 Jul 79 OW]

CSO: 4220

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

RELIGIOUS GROUPS PLAN RESISTANCE MOVEMENT

Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 14 Jul 79 p 4

[Text]

TANJUNG PINANG (Indonesia), Fri. — Vietnam's most famous Buddhist monk, Thich Tri Quang, was turned into a skeleton-like cripple during a year and a half of solitary confinement in a Ho Chi Minh City prison, according to a leading subordinate who escaped by boat last month.

The subordinate, Thich Thien Quang, said in an interview here yesterday that Tri Quang was released from Chi Hoa prison by the communists in 1977 after his legs atrophied, and was now confined to a wheelchair at the An Quang pagoda. From there in the 1960s, he had led protests against the former regime of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

According to Thien Quang, Tri Quang was kept in a coffin-like hole in which he could not sit up for 16 months. He was let out for 15 minutes a day to relieve himself and bathe.

When first approached at a refugee camp here, on Bintang Island near Singapore, Thien Quang was reluctant to talk about his escape from Vietnam or the reasons for it.

At 38 years of age, he was the No. 2 leader of the An Quang pagoda in Ho Chi Minh City, formerly Saigon. Head shaven and dressed in black clerical garb, the monk agreed to a discussion yesterday away from other refugees and in the presence of international refugee officials.

He said his mission was to go to the United

States and the United Nations to tell the world about not only the religious persecution of the Hanoi Government, but also what he termed the beginning of a united religious struggle of Vietnamese Buddhists, Catholics, Hoa Hao, and Cao Dai, as well as armed resistance groups, against the communist rulers.

Clandestine

Thien Quang said the various religious groups had formed clandestine communication links and were organising disgruntled Vietnamese for an uprising in 1981.

Before that, he said, various dissident groups hope to set up a clandestine radio station to help the groups organise along lines of the old Vietcong.

Although he was vague about some dates, refugee officials, some with past experience in Vietnam, said the monk's details conformed to other reports from Vietnamese refugees.

For example, Thien Quang said that after his release from prison in 1977, a protest of some 3,000 people was broken up by the communist authorities in March, 1978.

After that, loyal Buddhists fanned out into the countryside to find and link up with various anti-communist groups.

Thien Quang said that he left Ho Chi Minh City on June 3 this year.

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

IMPRISONED VIETNAMESE PRIEST CHANGES HIS MIND ON COMMUNIST REGIME

Paris LE MONDE in French 26 Jul 79 p 24 LD

[Unattributed report: "Father Tran Huu Thanh Approves of the Vietnamese Communist Party's Action"]

[Text] Father Tran Huu Thanh, who was the leader of the conservative Catholics opposed to Thieu's regime and chaired a movement denouncing his corruption, was interviewed recently in a Hanoi prison by a Luxembourg Radio journalist Patrice Barrat. He stated that he was arrested on 15 February 1976 in Ho Chi Minh City and taken to Hanoi 1 year later. He is allowed to read books and the Communist Party newspaper and to listen to the radio. Questioned on the accusations made against him, Father Tran Huu Thanh said:

"I have never admitted that I committed crimes but I made mistakes because I truly love my country and my people and I want to serve my people but, at that time, I believed from what I read and from my own thoughts that the Communist Party would not be capable of achieving its plans. Therefore I was opposed to the communist regime because of my patriotism and my love for the people.

"I now see that communism is not utopian and that it is not pure ideology but that it is attainable and not only attainable but has already achieved great progress for the good of the people. That is why I have undergone a kind of mental conversion. I made mistakes and errors of judgement which certainly produced wrong action but these were mistakes and not crimes. I have changed. I was not anticommunist but I did not want communism to be the only party and the country's governing party.... I would readily have accepted collaboration with the Communist Party as a minority party and I think that would have been a very good thing, as can be seen in many countries.

"Not only have my ideas changed but my verdict has changed as regards communism's ability but I am convinced that the party will be able to lead our people to a better life and will give everybody the joy of living in legality and justice."

Asked whether he had been "brainwashed," Father Tran Huu Thanh said:
"They made me think and presented me with the facts. The newspaper reports facts and changes in the country... I think my period of detention is more like a retreat; it has made me think again about many things in my past and I have recognized not only mistakes against the regime but against my religion, my congregation and my brothers. That is why I am sure that I will be a different man once I am released. What I would like to do is to continue my work as a priest."

The prison governor told the journalist that "Father Tran Huu Thanh has already admitted his crimes. He will be released in 1 year after the authorities have given their approval. The decision will be submitted to the population of Ho Chi Minh City through the people's committees."

CSO: 4200

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

REGULATIONS TO STIMULATE EXPORTS ISSUED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Hoang Luu, minister of foreign trade: "Policies and Measures for Stimulating the Development of Export Goods Production"]

[Text] Implementing the resolutions of the fourth party congress and the fifth plenum of the party Central Committee regarding the 1979 economic mission, the Council of Ministers has promulgated, to accompany Decree No 227-CP of 21 June 1979, regulations regarding the policies and measures intended to stimulate the production of export goods.

The regulations concretize Council of Ministers resolution No 280-CP, dated 12 October 1977, and supplement and systematize the measures that have been promulgated, in order to rapidly increase the supply of export goods, with large quantities and high quality, and create conditions for promoting exports in order to serve socialist industrialization.

The regulations include eight policies and systems to maintain and stimulate the development of export goods production. Those policies and systems regard investment to develop the production of consumer goods; the supplying of imported raw materials and materials to the installations producing consumer goods; assuring food for the cooperatives producing export goods; the lending of foreign exchange for developing the production of export goods; encouraging the cooperatives and the producing households in the unspecialized areas and the dispersed forestry areas which sell export products to the state; requisition-purchase prices of export products; taxes and deficit payments regarding export products; and incentive awards for producing and turning over export goods.

The recently promulgated policies and systems combine to form a system of intimately interrelated and mutually supplementary measures intended to assure that the producers have the necessary material conditions for producing export goods and to create conditions for overcoming difficulties in the production process, while also assuring that the producers have satisfactory incomes, and serve to stimulate the production of

consumer goods for the common benefit of the economy and the personal benefit of the producers. Those policies and measures have an important significance with regard to promoting exports in order to meet import requirements.

The following are the principal contents of the regulations recently promulgated by the Council of Ministers:

Investment to develop the production of export goods:

In the process of advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production, in order to rapidly increase the supply of goods and the volume of export goods, a measure of foremost importance is investment in the production sectors in order to increase capability to produce export goods.

On the basis of the specific conditions of our country's economy and on the requirements of the world market and the economic relationships with foreign countries, the state strengthens investment in the production sectors, especially agriculture, forestry, fishing, the mining of large mineral deposits, the light industry, artisan industry, and handicraft sectors, and the contracting out of export goods production, in accordance with the motto of stressing horizontal investment while also investing vertically, in order to produce the principal products which have a stable, permanent market. On the basis of past experience the state, in order to develop the effectiveness of investment, will invest comprehensively: in agriculture, forestry, and fishing it will invest in the production and exploitation sectors, as well as in processing and transportation; in industry, it will invest in the main production sectors as well as in the secondary sectors. Investment in the production of export goods is accompanied by investment in the production of packaging facilities and the construction of warehouses, especially in specialized warehouses, in providing appropriate transportation facilities, in building infrastructures, and in developing transportation within the country as well as between our country and foreign countries, in order to serve export requirements.

According to the production conditions for each product and the financial capabilities of the state, the source of capital may be domestic capital, capital borrowed abroad, or foreign capital invested in Vietnam via the cooperative economic forms.

In all instances of investment to develop the production of export goods, there are requirements to calculate economic effectiveness, strive to achieve relatively high effectiveness, and assure that within a certain period of time the capital invested by the state will be recovered and the foreign exchange borrowed abroad will be repaid by export goods.

Lending foreign exchange to develop the production of export goods:

The production installations and the foreign trade organizations often encounter difficulties regarding foreign exchange to meet unexpected requirements in producing export goods and in expanding foreign trade. In Directive No 381-TTg, dated 29 September 1976, the premier allowed the production installations and the foreign trade organizations to borrow foreign exchange from the Foreign Trade Bank in order to produce and deal in products not included in the state plan or which surpass the state plan norms. The recently promulgated system perfected that directive in order to create favorable conditions for the economic sectors, the production installations, and the foreign trade organizations to promote the production and contracting out of export goods, strengthen specialized commerce, expand on-the-spot exports, etc.

The conditions for being allowed to borrow foreign exchange are that the borrowing organizations must calculate the economic effectiveness of the loan and must repay the principal and interest to the bank by the deadline, while also increasing the earning of foreign exchange for the state.

In order to assure the implementation of that policy, the Foreign Trade Bank is allowed to set up a foreign exchange fund, called an export foreign exchange fund (part of which is provided by the state).

In order to encourage the production and commercial installations to borrow foreign exchange, the government has set aside for the installations 70 percent of the foreign exchange that is taken in, after principal and interest are repaid to the bank, to be used in the form of incentives to "use foreign exchange."

Supplying imported raw materials and materials:

The goals of this system are to assure that the installations producing export goods have the raw materials and means of production which we cannot yet produce in our country. Along with the state installations which produce export goods, the cooperatives which grow export crops in accordance with state plans and the artisan industry and handicraft cooperatives which produce export goods also come under this system. For their part, the installations producing export goods must do a good job of fulfilling their obligation of selling products to the state in accordance with two-way economic contracts.

If imports are insufficient to meet the overall needs of social production, the installations producing export goods will receive priority in the distribution of the means of production that have been imported, such as raw materials, fertilizer, etc.

The food policy:

Since many difficulties are still being encountered in supplying food-stuffs to society as a whole, the state assures that the cooperatives which specialize in growing export crops in the areas specializing in the cultivation of export crops will come under the food supply system, as do the cooperatives growing industrial crops. The cooperatives in the forestry areas and the cooperatives which catch marine products for export are also eligible for the state's food supply system.

If difficulties are encountered regarding food, and if the people's committee of the district, province, or municipality directly under the central level cannot meet, or can only partially meet, the food needs of those production and exploitation installations, the state, via the Ministry of Food, will provide the necessary quantity of food, and that supplementary food can only be used for the above-mentioned reason.

The requisition-purchase price policy:

Prices are an important economic lever. The requisition-purchasing policy must serve to stimulate the development of export goods and encourage the installations to positively produce large quantities of goods, especially the principal export goods, in large quantities, with good quality, and with high export value, while contributing to increasing the attractiveness of Vietnamese goods on the world market.

Export goods must be of high quality and meet high standards, and they must be attractive in appearance and be well-packaged, if they are to compete on the world market and meet the requirements of the consumers. Therefore, when determining requisition-purchasing prices it is necessary to determine the degree of rational disparity (between export production and production for domestic consumption), in order to stimulate the production of export goods.

The contents of the requisition-purchase price policy regarding export goods is to fully and rationally compensate production costs and provide export goods a higher interest rate than that of domestic consumption goods, and especially to encourage the attainment of high standards for export products. First of all, it is necessary to compensate production costs, to prevent the producers of export goods from suffering losses because attention is not paid to developing such products due to irrational prices. Specifically, with regard to industrial products sufficient attention must be given to the quality of the raw materials and materials that are used, to the value of the modern equipment that is used to assure production techniques, to expenditures for research to developing new products or improve products, to changing products so that they may be in style or suit the tastes of foreign consumers, etc.

Under the present economic conditions, in order to stimulate the development of export goods production, especially agricultural products, it is necessary to closely combine the price policy with the policies regarding investment, the supplying of foodstuffs and production means, material incentives and awards, etc. In recapitulation, we must combine the use of the price lever with the system of other measures and levers in order to assure that the producers of export goods have appropriate incomes.

Material incentives for the producers of agricultural products and forestry products who sell to the state:

In the immediate future, the volume of export agricultural and forestry products supplied by the cooperatives and households producing in the nonspecialized cultivation areas and the dispersed forestry exploitation areas will continue to be quite large. Such units are not eligible for the foodstuff and production means supply systems, as are the cooperatives in the areas specializing in the cultivation of export crops and in the areas specializing in the harvesting of forestry products for export. The material incentives system that has been promulgated is intended to encourage the cooperatives, the production collectives, and the individual peasant households in the nonspecialized cultivation areas and in the dispersed forestry exploitation areas to develop the production of agricultural products for export and step up the exploitation of forestry products for export. The content of the system of material incentives is that the state sells to the producers foodstuffs, production means, or consumer goods valued at from 5 to 20 percent of the value of export goods sold to the state, according to the type of product.

The agricultural products and forestry products the production of which are encouraged by the state for export include special rice varieties, ginger, peanuts, beans, pineapples, bananas, tobacco, jute, rush, castor beans, coffee, tea, pepper, chickens, ducks, red and white mallotus phippiniensis, camellia, cinnamon, animum costatum, medicinal plants, etc.

In order to assure the implementation of the material incentives system, a special commodity fund, called the commodity fund to stimulate export goods, has been set up and is managed and utilized by the Ministry of Foreign Trade.

The taxation and deficit-makeup policy regarding export goods:

That policy is intended to eliminate the making up of false deficits, and to create conditions for the production installations to endeavor to improve the quality, and reduce the production costs, of exports. Export products are exempted from state commercial taxes, commodity taxes, and the other economic fees.

The system of rewards to stimulate the production and turning over of export goods:

The recipients of the incentive rewards are the production installations, consisting of the enterprise combines, the specialized corporations, the state enterprises, the joint public-private enterprises, and the production cooperatives which fully carry out the contracts to deliver export goods that were signed with the foreign trade organizations. The regulations perfect the form of granting rewards by giving permission to use foreign exchange to import means of production, with the goal of expanding the production of export goods and to, in special cases, import truly essential consumer goods. In order to assure the implementation of that reward system, the government has stipulated the amount of reward funds assigned to the State Planning Commission after the annual export and import plans have been balanced: 5 percent of the plan for collecting foreign exchange for export goods will be set aside to reward the installations eligible for rewards under that system.

The regulations regarding the policies and measures to stimulate the production of export goods is a policy document and is also an important state legal document. The requirements set forth for the sectors, localities, and installations producing export goods are to fully understand the significance, goals, and contents of the recently promulgated policies and measures, and to have a plan to organize their good implementation, in order to develop the production of consumer goods.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

IMPROVED PLANNING OF CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION URGED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 12 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Do Trong Bach of the Ministry of Light Industry: "Improve the Planning of Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] One of the reasons why the production of consumer goods has developed slowly is that planning is not yet good.

The demand for consumer goods is quite great, and there must be a wide assortment of products. Under the capitalist regime, demand is met spontaneously, through the market. But under socialism, demand is met in a planned manner. Recently, however, our planning has not been good.

To date, we still do not have an index of consumer goods to serve as the basis for planning. Consumer goods include tens of thousands of different products, and with the development of the economy and society the number of such products steadily increases. Despite that, too few products are planned, and responsibility for the production of a large number has not been assigned. It is possible to organize the large-scale production of such ordinary products as earthenware, porcelain, glass, rattan, bamboo, straw, school supplies, toys, etc., for raw materials with which to make them are plentiful, but for a long time they have been very scarce. On the other hand, the production of many products has been developed excessively despite limited raw materials. At times many places have produced only complete bicycles and frames, which has caused a serious shortage of parts. At times practically all provinces compete in making rug looms at a time when the supply of wool yarn and jute fiber is limited, so many installations have had to close down.

The balancing of raw materials for the production of consumer goods has not yet received proper attention. Even the domestic raw materials have not been tightly and fully planned, so there is no solid basis on which to develop production. The guidance of plan fulfillment, moreover, is not appropriate to the situation at the base level and management is not timely, which results in many factories which produce goods in great demand on the market (such as porcelain, glass, paper, soap, jute fiber, etc.) not utilizing their full capacity and their workers lacking work.

The sectors have only planned a small number of principal raw materials, while the production bases, especially in the collective production sector, do not know how to obtain many other types of raw materials. Thus they must "bring them in through the back door" and collude with state employees or buy them on the black market (goods which have been stolen from state materials warehouses and the state enterprises).

The bases which work in such a make-do manner must cease production. A handicraft cooperative in Hai Ba Trung Ward (Hanoi) needed some trade tools and a little grease but throughout 1978 was unable to buy any. One place had more than 90 percent of the principal raw materials but had a 10 percent shortage of secondary (but very important) materials, so it could not produce.

The slow improvement of planning methods has considerably influenced production. Total production value and labor productivity norms are calculated in terms of money (the total value of production divided by the average number of workers), which prevents the enterprises from wanting to improve and change their products, but makes them only want to produce the products they are accustomed to producing, even though such products are outmoded, or else they are reluctant to produce goods which require few raw materials and are reluctant to fully utilize surplus and waste raw materials because much effort is required to process it. That is one of the reasons why products are monotonous and poor. Many miscellaneous but very necessary goods are absent at the retail counters, and goods needed by children are usually more scarce than goods sold to adults.

Production norms that are calculated in kind and in tons cause the enterprises to pursue quantity (in the bad sense of the word) and to pay little attention to meeting the true needs of the consumers. Plans still have many restrictive features, are not directly related to the market, and limit the initiative and creativity of the producers.

During the past several years, those problems have been brought up in meetings on planning, and the responsible organs have studied and amended a number of principal points in the decentralization of management of the production of some products. But in general those amendments have amounted to little.

In order to promote the production of consumer goods, in addition to promulgating, amending, and supplementing the policies and systems in order to stimulate production and the exploitation and full utilization of all sources of raw materials, including recycled raw materials, and the creation of favorable conditions so that the producers may manifest initiative and creativity and improve products, we believe that it is necessary to improve both the contents and methods of planning. We must urgently draw up a general index of consumer goods; i.e., we must make a truly complete accounting of all products needed in the material and

cultural lives of the people, with regard to food, clothing, housing, education, travel, relaxation, entertainment, health maintenance, etc., and on that basis we must assign people the responsibility of balancing production plans. In accordance with the party's guidelines, lines, and policies regarding the development of consumer goods, there must be a division of labor among each sector and locality. It must be decided which aspects require centralized national production management and plan balancing, and which aspects could be best handled by the provinces and districts. There must be people responsible for balancing the plans and organizing the production of all goods now in demand.

The problem of providing the raw materials, materials, and tools needed to produce consumer goods must also be resolved along the same lines. In addition to the concentrated planning of the principal materials, it is necessary to designate organs to supply the other materials or to, by means of commercialization, meet the needs of the production bases.

Within the system of plan norms, the method of calculating each norm must be improved, according to the level of production, in order to stimulate the initiative and creativity, and strengthen the sense of responsibility, of those engaged in production and commerce. Plans must be related to the market and must do an increasingly better job of meeting our people's consumer goods needs.

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ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

BRIEFS

STATE PLAN, BUDGET STATUS--The National Assembly Planning and Budget Committee recently held its ninth session to hear representatives of the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Finance report on the status of implementation of the state plan and budget for the first half of 1979 and on the tasks of the state plan and budget for the last 6 months of this year. The committee examined and discussed these reports. It highly valued the great efforts made by our state and people to overcome the difficulties caused by the reactionaries in the Chinese leadership and by the natural disasters in 1978. The committee suggested that the government promptly promulgate necessary policies to satisfactorily carry out the tasks of the state plan and budget for 1979. It also discussed its program of action for now until the year's end. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 29 Jul 79 BK]

LABORERS FROM HA SON BINH--The Son La provincial committee for building new economic zones has formulated plans in preparation for the arrival of 10,000 laborers from Ha Son Binh Province in July. These laborers will be assigned to various forestry sites, state farms and cooperatives to strengthen their production and combat forces. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

SOUTHERN AGRICULTURAL TRANSFORMATION--According to the Central Committee for the Transformation of Southern Agriculture, over the recent past the provinces and cities in former Nam Bo region have intensified guidance over agricultural collectivization. To date, they have established as many as 1,775 production collectives. Along with consolidating the number of existing production collectives, these provinces and cities are striving to establish many new ones. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK]

HUA GIANG COLLECTIVIZATION--As of 5 July Hua Giang Province had established 1,944 production collectives. Agricultural collectivization has so far been completed in 11 villages and 165 hamlets. The province has also transplanted more than 51,900 hectares of 10th-month rice and is striving to complete this work on the remaining area on schedule. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK]

LAM DONG RESETTLEMENT--Since early this year, Lam Dong Province has resettled 1,200 families in various new economic zones. The province has also built houses, schools and roads and set up stores and medical aid stations to help them quickly stabilize their lives and engage in production. To date, they have opened up 1,200 hectares of virgin land to grow crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK]

GRAIN COLLECTION PROBLEM--The paper LUONG THUC THUC PHAM this week carries an article by one of its readers criticizing the loose supervision of paddy by grain collection stations in the southern provinces. After pointing out the damage that may result from heavy rains to piles of paddy left unprotected at many grain collection stations in the Mekong River delta provinces, the article says: The grain service and cadres in charge of grain collection stations in these provinces should uphold a sense of responsibility so as to provide appropriate protection for the people's property. Any damage or loss caused to grain through carelessness at this time is considered a serious offense. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK]

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AGRICULTURE

HANOI RADIO GIVES 10-DAY AGRICULTURAL REVIEW FOR LATE JULY

Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 31 Jul 79 BK

[Review of agricultural news for the past 10 days]

[Summary] "The most noteworthy feature in agricultural production over the past 10 days was that all localities throughout the country have concentrated on sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice, combating drought to save the rice already transplanted from Thuan Hai Province northward, and combating waterlogging in Nam Bo.

"According to the General Statistics Department, as of 25 July all localities throughout the country had sown and transplanted more than 1.5 million hectares of the 10th-month rice crop, with the northern provinces having fulfilled 72 percent of the planned norm and the southern provinces only about 30 percent."

Last week the northern provinces continued to concentrate on preparing the soil for planting the 10th-month rice. Over the past 10 days they have sown and transplanted 400,000 hectares, averaging 10,000 hectares a day. With this rate, they will be able to fulfill only 80 to 85 percent of the planned norm for rice transplanting by the end of July. All localities, therefore, should increase the transplanting rate.

"For their part, to date the southern provinces have managed to sow and transplant only about 600,000 hectares of the 10th-month rice, fulfilling 29 percent of the planned norm. This rate is slower than last year's. The reason for this state of affairs is, aside from the fact that last week's heavy rainfall caused flooding in some places in a number of the southern provinces, the failure of certain localities to issue practical, concrete instructions on waterlogging and flood control and to take the initiative in combating floods from the onset.

"It is also worth noting that the 10th-month rice in some localities is being attacked by harmful insects and diseases. In 15 northern provinces alone more than 30,000 hectares of the early 10th-month rice have been affected."

Along with sowing and transplanting rice, many localities have actively striven to prevent and control harmful insects and diseases and to care for the 10th-month rice already transplanted.

In the south, all provinces have continued to fertilize, care for and protect the summer-fall rice.

"Aside from sowing and transplanting the 10th-month rice and caring for the summer-fall rice, all localities throughout the country have grown more than 400,000 hectares of summer-fall vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, 72,000 hectares more than last year."

With regard to livestock raising, according to the General Statistics Department, as of 1 July the hog population of 12 northern provinces had increased 4.6 percent over the same period last year. This increase was due mainly to the fact that the localities concerned have begun to set aside 10 to 15 percent of their farmland for livestock raising purposes. Furthermore, various localities are developing the "Uncle Ho's fish ponds" fish breeding movement.

In the coming days, all localities should satisfactorily carry out the following tasks:

- Make full use of all means available to provide water for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice on remaining areas.
- Those localities affected by drought should mobilize all of their labor forces to combat it.
- Continue to prepare for the control of floods and typhoons.
- Prepare potato, sweet potato and corn seeds and fertilizer for the coming winter crop.
- Develop the raising of fish, fowl and cattle.

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AGRICULTURE

ORGANIZATION OF PRODUCTION COMPANIES, COOPERATIVES DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 2 Jul 79 p 2

[Article by Pham Van Dang: "The Cooperativization Movement in Cuu Long Province"]

[Excerpts] Cuu Long Province, a province in former Nam Bo, has organized production companies in greater numbers and quicker than the other provinces in Nam Bo. By the middle of 1978, Cuu Long Province had not yet organized any production companies. In order to implement Political Bureau Directive No 43 concerning agricultural transformation in southern Vietnam, in June 1978 the provincial party committee convened a cadre conference to clarify and discuss specific plans to implement this important policy. Attending the conference were cadres from the village, district and provincial echelon committees and sectors. Several weeks after the conference, the localities disseminated things to the peasant masses and discussed the organization of collective production using the form of production companies. To date, the entire province has more than 3,600 agricultural production companies, it has collectivized more than 122,000 hectares of land and almost 300,000 laborers and it has finished organizing production companies in three districts and one city (Vung Liem, Chan Thanh and Long Ho districts and the city of Vinh Long). In all these results, the rate of development during the final 6 months of 1978 was very great and very fast. According to the plans, now the provincial party committee intends to consolidate the production companies that have been organized and, by the end of 1979, complete the organization of companies throughout the province and, at the same time, establish 12 cooperatives in a number of localities.

Besides this, in order to satisfactorily consolidate and expand the production companies, the contents of the agricultural cooperativization lines and guidelines of the party must be thoroughly understood and the organization of production companies must be reviewed in order to overcome the situation in which ownership rights have not been manifested, the entire farming area of many companies is not all under cultivation, few laborers are mobilized to go into the fields, little grain is mobilized as compared with the capabilities, the draft mobilization is not good, etc. Clearly,

these things reflect the fact that the mobilization of the masses of peasants to join production companies has not made much progress; after production companies have been organized, the work methods of many collectives remain as before; and, as for many companies, socialist elements in practice have not yet clearly manifested anything. In the province, Production Company 8 in Hieu Thanh village, Vung Liem district, is a good company concerning many aspects and in the localities there are a number of good companies concerning a number of aspects but the number of good companies is still very small and, therefore, this does not lead to the emergence of other companies. Along with this problem, because many places do not have a clear understanding concerning the organization of production companies and because leaders have not set good examples on a wide field, it has not been realized that this is a problem concerning methods and an art in leading, guiding and promoting the cooperativization movement.

A number of things that must be done in order to consolidate the existing production companies and organize additional new companies are:

Carrying on the mobilization and organizing collective production in the production companies are two steps of the cooperativization process. Each step has different contents and requirements but they are closely related to each other. Only if the mobilization step is good will [people] enter collective production in a supportive, voluntary and self-conscious way. Recently, because many places have mobilized "raw" [people], when they have joined production in the companies they have been "crude" and, therefore, negative behavior has arisen and individualism has been able to follow. This is also one of the reasons why it has not been possible to mobilize laborers to go to the fields, why the entire farming area has not all been plowed and transplanted, why techniques and discipline are not respected and maintained in production, why so little grain has been mobilized as compared with the capabilities, etc.

In order to consolidate the production companies that have been organized, their weaknesses must be understood, there must be a concrete understanding and many aspects concerning them and the other relationships that have an effect on them must be understood. Only if the disease is understood correctly can there be proper methods of treatment. The leadership and guidance of the provincial, district and basic party committees must carry out this method well in consolidating the existing production companies. The provincial and district agricultural transformation departments must fully manifest their functions in order to help the leadership echelons satisfy the requirements of this task.

In consolidating the existing production companies, each locality must clearly understand the requirements and methods with regard to companies that have and have not been divided. Each locality must have specific plans for the good, average and inferior companies, organize good examples and promptly popularize them widely.

Consolidating the production companies must be closely related to simultaneously carrying on the three revolutions, to manifesting the collective ownership rights and to looking after every aspect of the lives of the masses of people. Only when the political and economic rights of the masses are really brought forth will they fulfill their obligations to the state and correctly carry out their responsibilities to the country and only then will there be harmonious coordination between the interests of the state, the collective interests and the interests of individual laborers. When consolidating and expanding the organization of production companies, things cannot be separated from the consolidation and organization of party chapters, the administration and mass organizations. Only by firmly consolidating the recently organized production companies will the organization of other companies go smoothly.

In consolidating and expanding the production companies, the agricultural transformation and construction policies must be grasped and thoroughly understood based on the lines and guidelines put forth by the party. Based on this realization in order to have plans to expand agriculture in all aspects, adequate attention must be given to expanding animal husbandry and the other sectors and the formulation of plans must be carried on urgently and seriously at the primary and district levels. The formulation of plans at the primary and district levels is a major policy of the party and state; it is both a goal and a means aimed at solving the very great economic problems, above all the food problem.

Because of this, if we want to carry out things effectively concerning production and grain mobilization and solve the problems concerning living conditions and work for the masses, we cannot separate the formulation of plans at the primary and district levels. Only by formulating plans will it be possible to make full use of the existing laborers, arable land and machinery and other capabilities in order to increase area and yield in accord with the requirements of an economy facing a new situation. Besides this, in leading production, proper attention must be given to expanding the secondary family economy in all aspects. In Hieu Thanh village in Vung Liem district, the slogan "three chickens per person, two pigs per family" has been put forth with the aim of contributing to increasing the income of the peasants and further increasing social wealth.

Now, Hieu Thanh will be divided into three villages and each village will organize cooperatives; besides this, a number of other localities are also establishing cooperatives. This is a new step forward by Cuu Long Province and, because of this, the villages that intend to establish cooperatives and the districts and province must foresee the new problems of this step in order to take the initiative and act in a timely manner in leading and guiding things. Establishing cooperatives is not just a matter of simply joining together a number of production companies; there must be certain conditions if steady progress is to be made. In transforming agriculture, we must clearly recognize the relationship between consolidating and expanding the production companies and the cooperatives; if the consolidation

of the production companies is steady in all aspects, this will create favorable conditions for advancing to [establishing] cooperatives. Conversely, if cooperatives are organized well, this will stimulate rapid and steady consolidation and expansion of the production companies.

Although there are still shortcomings in the organization of production companies, we have made a deep analysis of the shortcomings and are determined to overcome them. If a proper effort is made, unlimited possibilities will certainly be created for the Cuu Long provincial party organization to successfully fulfill the 1980 plan, the last year of the five-year plan put forth by the Fourth Party Congress. And if things are done in an active and urgent manner, it will also be possible to fulfill the grain norms which the Central Committee gave to Cuu Long Province in 1979.

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AGRICULTURE

INCREASE IN VEGETABLE, SUBSIDIARY, INDUSTRIAL CROP ACREAGE CLAIMED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jul 79 p 1

[VNA news release: "Nation Plants 300,000 Hectares of Vegetables, Subsidiary Food Crops and Industrial Crops, About 20,000 Hectares More Than Last Year"]

[Excerpt] As of 5 July 1979, the nation had planted 300,000 hectares of vegetables, subsidiary food crops and industrial crops, about 20,000 hectares more than at the same time last year.

With regard to subsidiary food crops, the nation as a whole has planted more than 208,550 hectares, including 95,000 hectares of manioc, 60,000 hectares of corn, and 43,000 hectares of sweet potatoes. The provinces and municipalities of the north have planted 12,000 hectares of sweet potato seedstock for planting during the coming winter season.

With regard to industrial crops, the provinces and municipalities throughout the nation have planted more than 43,560 hectares in such crops as peanuts, sugarcane, soybeans, sesame, tobacco, including 21,000 hectares of peanuts, 10,000 hectares of soybeans, 11,000 hectares of sugarcane, and 2,000 hectares of sesame. The provinces and municipalities of the south have planted 19,500 hectares of peanuts.

The nation as a whole has planted more than 48,000 hectares of the various kinds of vegetables and beans. Of that total, the north has planted 24,530 hectares and the south has planted 23,470 hectares.

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AGRICULTURE

BLUEPRINT FOR AN INFALLIBLE SUMMER-FALL RICE CROP IN SOUTHERN VIETNAM

Hanoi NONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 9, 5 May 79 pp 5 & 7

[Article by Engineer Duong Hong Hien: "Preparing and Carrying Out the 1979 Summer-Fall Rice Crop in Southern Vietnam"; passages and phrases enclosed in slantlines printed in italics]

[Text] The summer-fall rice crop is a very short-term crop which requires expeditious work at the onset of the rainy season so that a tenth-month rice crop can be planted next with new varieties or with local, short-term varieties. According to State plans for 1979, the summer-fall crop must reach over 700,000 hectares with a yield in excess of two million tons, an increase of 50,000-plus hectares over the 1978 summer-fall crop to be achieved primarily in the Mekong Delta. However, /the primary requirement as far as the 1979 summer-fall crop throughout the entire region is concerned is one of intensive cultivation for increased productivity, and of guaranteed returns/. This must be emphasized because during the 1978 summer-fall crop, of the 676,000 hectares seeded and transplanted by southern provinces, 112,000 hectares (over 16%) were completely lost either as a result of torrential rains and floods or destroyed by harmful insects (chiefly brown leafhoppers). With regard to the 80,000 hectares lost due to floods in particular, the loss was caused primarily by the crop being /off schedule/ (because if it had been on schedule, harvest could have been accomplished before the floods).

Consequently, /our biggest effort/ in preparing and carrying out the 1979 summer-fall crop is to meet the required acreage, keep on schedule, ensure productivity, stay free of serious infestation by insects and leafhoppers and avoid being inundated by floods at crop's end.

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In the first place, we must clearly see for ourselves the advantages to be exploited and the difficulties to be overcome.

Summer-fall rice is planted in the rainy season, an advantage over the winter-spring crop. The success of the last winter-spring crop has brought about enthusiasm and exertion among cadres and the public. In the process of reforming agriculture, we have developed many production companies and a number of cooperatives. These are great and very fundamental advantages.

At the same time, we must also see through all the difficulties of the summer-fall crop; at the start of the crop, the scarcity of rains compels us to expedite work in order to keep on schedule; at mid-point during the crop, abundant rain, heat and continued humidity tend to create conditions for many types of harmful insects to multiply, especially brown leafhoppers; as the crop nears its end, the areas subjected to floods and waterlogging are usually inundated beginning with the end of August. At that time, the areas near the sea are still free from floods, but if work on the summer-fall crop is delayed, the transplanting of the tenth-month crop which comes up next cannot be done in time.

As a result, in order to ensure a guaranteed yield and high productivity for the summer-fall crop, /work must be done on schedule; the prevention and control of harmful insects must be carried out efficiently and simultaneously on every field; brown leafhopper-resistant rice varieties must be used; a good cleaning job must be performed on all land and ricefields; the prevention and control of harmful insects must be conducted timely and thoroughly, and; fertilization must be done at the proper time and in a proper manner/. These are basic requirements concerning intensive cultivation for increased productivity.

/Regarding schedule/, in those areas usually affected by floods, work must be expeditiously done as early as possible so that the direct sowing or planting of seeds or seedlings can be completed by mid-May and harvesting ensured by the end of August. In areas near the sea, because fresh water is required to leach out salinity, work should be delayed until rainfall but needs nevertheless to be expedited during May with seed or seedling sowing completed by the 10th of June in order to be in time for the tenth-month rice transplanting which follows the summer-fall crop. In areas having fresh water and not affected by floods, there still is the need to control preharvest harmful insects which usually proliferate at the end of August and in September.

For work to be performed on schedule and simultaneously on every field, there must be concrete measures to solve problems of water and draft power.

In solving the water problem, in conjunction with the concentration of manpower to speedily set up pumping stations, attention should be

devoted to building small-scale water conservancy works throughout the land to bring water to the ricefield's surface. A "water line", which consists of a certain number of pumps, drains or ditches and necessary zone and parcel embankments, can be realized within a short time. Through that line, we can have sufficient water to work the soil on schedule and to proceed with intensive cultivation later on. This is the best and most urgent measure to develop our two largest potentials, namely a big surplus of labor, hence a high level of intensive cultivation due to the availability of water for irrigation and consumption.

/To solve the problem of draft power/, the most important measures are /organizing soil cultivation work at an early date/ (in order to prolong the time available for soil cultivation) and /maximum utilization of draft power and labor/. Any acreage which is not intended for winter-spring rice and subsidiary food cultivation should be plowed as soon as the tenth-month rice harvest of the previous year is over (dry plowing) or hoed and "striped" (digging furrows and ditches for the drainage of salt water and alkali, based on the Minh Hai experience). Where winter-spring rice or subsidiary food crops are going to be planted, the soil should be worked immediately after harvest is over. Each village, hamlet, cooperative or production company must clearly determine which fields to plow with big machines, which fields to harrow with machines, which fields to be plowed by draft animals and which fields to be hoed.

For the prevention and control of brown leafhoppers, at present we already have enough leafhopper-resistant seed varieties (Hong Nghiep 3A and 5A). We need to organize for the exchange of seeds in those provinces and districts that have a large surplus of seeds such as Tien Giang and Ben Tre. At the same time, beginning with this summer-fall crop, each district should organize a network for the reception of new rice varieties. In conjunction with the use of leafhopper-resistant varieties and working on schedule, we should pay special attention to /organizing field sanitation days simultaneously and throughout/ prior to beginning work on the summer-fall crop, especially in areas infested by harmful insects and diseases during the winter-spring crop. While our focus is to prevent and control brown leafhoppers, we should devote our attention to preventing and controlling other harmful insects as well. Therefore, special attention must be devoted to developing and consolidating an anti-harmful insect network extending into villages, hamlets, cooperatives and production companies. Supplies such as gasoline, oil, chemical fertilizers, insecticides, etc. are presently very scarce and very valuable. Therefore, their distribution must be precisely on target and devoid of losses, and their utilization technically correct, based on truly concrete and tightly organized management. In this respect, we already have a lot of experience.

Our sense of self-reliance and self-improvement must also be expressed in the movement of organic fertilizer utilization: maximum use of all types of stable manure, developing the movement of building two-compartment privies first and foremost in cities, towns and the suburbs. We must develop the cultivation of green-manure plants: beans of all varieties in high lands, *sesbania paludosa* in low lands, *sesbania grandiflora* and *leucaena glauca* on roadsides and around habitations in order to obtain firewood for cooking and leaves for manure-making.

To be able to carry out all of the above tasks at a time when our southern provinces are still producing individually, special attention must be devoted to making the preparation of each production crop solidary with the stepping up of agricultural reform and with the development of the district echelon at the same time. In developing the district echelon, the task must be made solidary with the consolidation and strengthening of various guidance organizations (district agriculture committees, village and hamlet production committees, supply, machinery, water conservancy and rural communication systems, etc.). Concrete measures are especially required to /develop networks of material and technical base in conjunction with systems of specialized guidance/ on water conservancy, plant varieties and breeds, plant protection and veterinary.

At the same time, districts and villages need to have new changes in /guidance methods: Developing plans from the lowest echelon up/ . to be tied in with motivating the people to self-help and self-improve by organizing themselves to solve difficulties; /concentrating guidance/ on important areas or zones where commodity rice is abundant; /guidance by calendar/ (specifying concentrated guidance campaigns or phases to be conducted for the close coordination of activities of all sectors and organizations); strengthening /the primary effort/ to gather experience for expansion into secondary ones; increasing inspection, follow-up, detection of shortcomings and timely solution.

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AGRICULTURE

TECHNICAL PROBLEMS OF RICE CULTIVATION DISCUSSED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 29 Jun 79 p 2

[Article by Vu Tuan Hoang of the Grain and Food Crops Institute: "Rice Strains and Rice Productivity"]

[Text] In this year's fifth-month-spring rice season, the northern province did not achieve the yields they had hoped for. There are many causes for this: adverse weather, overgrown seedlings in many localities, untimely fertilization, the lack of fertilizer, impure rice strains, etc.

Concerning rice strains in particular, at present we generally use rice strains that produce short plants having a high level of photosynthesis and requiring a lot of fertilizer, especially nitrogenous fertilizer. If rice seeds of good quality (pure variety with a high rate of sprouting) are planted in fully fertilized soil and tended at the proper time and in accordance with proper techniques, a high yield can still be achieved in spite of adverse weather. Observations of the 1978-1979 fifth-month-spring and 1979 spring crops in Tu Loc and Cam Binh Districts (Hai Hung) revealed that many large ricefields planted to the Nong Nghiep 8 variety turned out a yield of 40 to 50 more quintals per hectare. Some cooperatives recorded an average per-hectare rice yield of 40 quintals. Our institute and a number of cooperatives set up experimental sites to grow the Nong Nghiep 8 variety, with each site measuring from 1 hectare up; a total of 10 tons of stable manure and chemical fertilizer (nitrate, phosphate and potash) was used, with each hectare receiving 100 Kg of each type of pure fertilizer. The result was that on different experimental sites located in ordinary ricefields, where properly aged seedlings of the cooperatives were transplanted with the density of 50 clusters of seedlings per square meter, the rice yield ranged from 44 to over 48 quintals per hectare in Tu Loc District; and in Cam Binh where the rice was planted directly, the per-hectare rice yield was more than 52 quintals. Thus, if seeds of the relatively pure Nong Nghiep 8 variety are used, adequate fertilizer is applied and timely and proper care is taken, high yield can be achieved in spite of bad weather as in the recent rice crop. However, in practical production by and large, the amount of fertilizer available, including both stable manure and chemical fertilizer, falls far short of the requirement for the Nong Nghiep 8 variety. With this

level of fertilization, given good weather favorable for crop development, a relatively high yield can be recorded; but if the weather is unfavorable, productivity of this rice variety will drop considerably.

We note that in areas where ricefields are serviced by a fairly good farmland irrigation system, there are two main reasons for rice yield shortfalls: The lack of fertilizer and the inferior quality of rice seeds.

The poor quality of seeds is a widespread phenomenon in production at present; for the production of seeds is not organized or has not yet been satisfactorily organized.

The rice strains producing short plants that are now being used in production such as Nong Nghiep 8, Nong Nghiep 22, Nong Nghiep 23, IR 36 and so forth have been created by the International Rice Research Institute (IRRI). These strains are the products of the cross-breeding of two or more rice strains which often come from different countries; and for this reason, each of them generally has diverse and complex genetic characteristics. Thanks to this feature, these strains have great adaptability and can be grown in many countries (including ours); they are by far superior to the local rice strains and give much higher yields than the latter. But also due to this, after some crop seasons, uneven growth is observed of the new rice strains (our peasants usually call this seed mixture) unless good seeds are selected for culture and the mutated plants discarded. This mutation of some new rice strains is actually the continual separation of some genes which have been suppressed and which, when the strains bearing them are grown under conditions different from those of the place where they were originally cross-bred, now reactivate and add new characteristics to a number of plants of the same strain. Unless such plants are promptly discarded, they will become numerous after a few crop seasons and the phenomenon of uneven growth will appear in ricefields. Concerning the new rice strains bred by the various research organs in our country, the same situation will happen unless attention is given to culturing good seeds. Beside the aforementioned cause, there is another important cause of the mixture of seeds: transplanting, reaping, drying, transportation and storage processes. Rice seeds may become mixed due to unexpected or natural causes, but generally they account for only an inconsiderable percentage.

At present Nong Nghiep 8 still remains the most widely used rice variety in the fifth-month-spring crop; this variety has been broadly planted since 1969 in the northern provinces of our country while it is no longer used for production in many other countries. This is because the fifth-month-spring crop season is a period of low temperature when damage by harmful insects is minimal. However, the most important factor is that we have cooperatives which are well organized and possess the techniques for developing and maintaining this variety on a large scale; and consequently, we have developed its superiority in accordance with the conditions of our country.

Nevertheless, at present the Nong Ngheip 8 rice variety has been subject to widespread mutation and its yield tends to decrease as compared with the years when it was first used in our country.

One thousand grains of the Nong Ngheip 8 variety weigh 29 grams and this is an important factor for high productivity. Investigations conducted in many cooperatives reveal that in the ricefields planted to this rice variety there are four or five forms derivative of this variety (beside the main form). These forms produce small grains 1,000 of which weigh 18, 20, 21 or 22 grams; and the grains of the main form grow cilia 5 to 7 centimeters long and are mixed with grains of the 314, Chan Trau Lun, glutinous and other rice varieties. The rate of mixture is from 4 to 8 percent and even to 10 percent or more. For this reason, the rice plants in the fields grown to the Nong Ngheip 8 variety reach different heights and do not ripen at the same time, thus causing both productivity and quality to decrease.

In addition, during this year's fifth-month-spring crop season, many localities transplanted aged seedlings in fields treated with little fertilizer in the main application and because nitrogenous fertilizer was supplied belatedly to the various cooperatives and was only applied toward the end of the crop season, there arose a situation in which some plants in a rice cluster had ripened while others had just grown ears (late application of additional fertilizer delay the blossoming stage of these plants). The green ears accounted for 30 to 40 percent and consequently, the productivity of the Nong Ngheip 8 variety can be related to other rice varieties which are now being used for production, if seed mutation happens.

To resolve the seed problems it is necessary to satisfactorily organize technical teams specializing in seed culture and to set up a separate sector in the cooperative to select and cultivate seeds and to insure their purity. From the various agricultural organs at the central level to those of the provinces and districts, we must promptly plan and establish a network and system for supplying and cultivating seeds. The application of technology in agriculture is extremely important, especially with regard to the work concerning rice seeds at present. In reality, many cooperatives have satisfactorily resolved the seed problems because they have satisfactorily organized and managed seed-cultivating teams and seedbeds. Thanks to this, many large fields or the lands of one or more cooperatives have been grown to relatively pure rice varieties that give high yields. A quick way to solve the problems is that we may zone off all of these ricefields to cultivate seeds for exchange with other localities with mutated seeds within the district or among the various districts and provinces. Along with this, efforts must be made to carry out the work related to seeds on a regular basis. According to documents released by many countries in the world, the use of good quality seeds alone may increase crop yields by as many as 20 percent.

To increase rice productivity in the northern provinces, apart from the urgent efforts at present to insure the quality of seeds, rapidly increase the availability of organic fertilizer (stable manure and green manure)

together with chemical fertilizer, it is necessary to establish early a seed distribution pattern for each crop season. In many localities, from five to seven different rice varieties are used; some of these have been used for production separately and without planning or organization, and this is also one of the causes of the decrease in rice production volume.

Beside imported seeds, the various agricultural research organs have introduced many new rice varieties such as the fifth-month Nong Ngheip 75-1 (or 184) variety, the short-term Nong Ngheip 75-6 (with a 90-day period of growth in the 10th-month crop season), the early 10th-month Nong Ngheip 75-10, etc. Concerning these rice varieties, we must right now insure satisfactory implementation of the system for seed culture so as to increase their productivity.

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AGRICULTURE

RURAL FAMILIES ENCOURAGED TO GROW MORE HOGS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 13 Jul 79 p 1

[Editorial: "Family Animal Husbandry"]

[Text] Family animal husbandry is an important part of our animal husbandry. It accounts for more than 91 percent of the total number of hogs and the commodity pork production.

In the past, family animal husbandry was a secondary occupation which was characterized by individual production. Under the new production relationships, family animal husbandry has favorable conditions for development and supplements collective animal husbandry. Last year there were floods in many areas, but in comparison to 1977 the number of hogs increased by nearly 100,000, with the number of sows increasing by 2.7 percent, and the quantity of pork sold to the state increased 11.5 percent. In the heavily flooded areas, the number of hogs has recovered rapidly and is developing well. Technical advances are being widely applied in animal husbandry.

Family animal husbandry has not developed uniformly: about one-fourth of the rural families do not raise hogs. The families skilled in animal husbandry sell 3 to 4 quintals of meat to the state every year. On a national average, the agricultural households raise and sell less than 1 quintal. On the average, families raise fewer than 1.1 hogs. Animal husbandry families do not receive extensive assistance in order to develop, but receive only generalized encouragement. Each village, district, and province should fully implement the measures necessary to stimulate the expansion of family animal husbandry. The direction for developing hog raising is to increase the number of animals, quality, and weight. In the immediate future, all-out efforts must be made to rapidly increase the number of animals and to gradually increase their weight. All peasant families should engage in animal husbandry and should endeavor to raise two hogs and to produce a quintal of meat and 6 tons of fertilizer a year. If 10 million rural families would raise 1.5 hogs each, there would be a total of 15 million; if they raised two hogs each the total would be 20 million. Generally speaking, it is not

difficult for each household to raise a few hogs; some households raise none, while others raise many. Each village must have campaigns to provide very specific and detailed guidance.

Family animal husbandry must be developed along with collective and state animal husbandry. Families should stress the raising of meat hogs and should receive guidance in raising some sows.

If family animal husbandry is to develop stably, it is necessary to review all stands and policies regarding technical assistance, meat prices, fertilizer prices, and incentive and reward measures.

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AGRICULTURE

BRIEFS

NORTHERN FORESTS--Over the past 10 years, northern provinces from Binh Tri Thien to Lang Son have allocated 1,907,744 hectares of forest and forest land to 3,457 cooperatives in 234 districts for management and exploitation. There are 34,915 people working in the forestry sector. Ha Son Binh, Son La and Ha Nam Ninh provinces have completed the allocation of forest and forest land for 1978, while Nghe Tinh, Ha Tuyen, Vinh Phu and Ha Bac are striving to fulfill this task by the end of June. However, in some provinces such as Lai Chau, it has been carried out slowly. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 1 Jun 79 BK]

KIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--By mid-June Kien Giang Province had collected 28,600 tons of grain, fulfilling 52.25 percent of the planned norm. An Bin District alone has accounted for more than 8,100 tons, thus taking the lead in fulfilling grain obligation in the province. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 3 Jul 79 BK]

AN GIANG 10TH-MONTH RICE--An Giang Province has completed sowing and transplanting 10th-month rice on 100,000 hectares, thus fulfilling the planned norm on schedule. Chau Thanh, Chau Phu and Bay Nui districts alone have accounted for 80 percent of the total acreage. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK]

SONG BE RICE HARVEST--By mid-June Song Be Province had reaped nearly 11,420 hectares of winter-spring rice, fulfilling 65 percent of the planned acreage. Thousands of members of cooperatives and production collectives in the province are now participating daily in improving the water conservancy network and carrying out soil preparation for the cultivation of the 10th-month rice and subsidiary crops. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

MINH HAI 10TH-MONTH CROP--This year, due to prolonged drought, the summer-fall rice acreage in Minh Hai Province has decreased by 10 percent as compared with last year. Faced with this situation, the provincial agricultural service on 18 June held a conference to discuss measures to increase the 10th-month crop area and output with a view to achieving 850,000-900,000 tons of grain. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

TAY NINH RICE PROTECTION--Due to adverse weather conditions and the failure to fertilize rice in accordance with technical methods, some 3,500 hectares of summer-fall rice in Tay Ninh Province have been affected by leaf hoppers and blight and rice blast. The provincial agricultural service has promptly provided peasants in various localities with necessary means and insecticide to prevent these insects and diseases from spreading further. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 2 Jul 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG GRAIN COLLECTION--To date, peasants in Tien Giang Province have turned over nearly 35,000 tons of paddy to the state as agricultural tax and in surplus sale, fulfilling 58 percent of the planned norm. Last week, grain collection in the province increased over the previous weeks by an average of 60 tons per day. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK]

TIEN GIANG SUMMER-FALL RICE--Tien Giang Province has transplanted more than 63,000 hectares of rice in this year's summer-fall crop season. Peasants in the province are now using chemicals in combination with home-made insecticide to intensively exterminate brown bugs threatening rice in various localities. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK]

DONG THAP RICE CULTIVATION--In addition to 65,000 hectares of summer-fall rice, Dong Thap Province has sown and transplanted 43,400 hectares of 10th-month rice, fulfilling 50 percent of the planned norm. Local peasants are now using home-made insecticide to effectively eliminate leaf hoppers which have appeared in some localities in the province. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 6 Jul 79 BK]

DONG THAP SUMMER-FALL RICE--As of 30 June Dong Thap Province had sown and transplanted 65,467 hectares of summer-fall rice, fulfilling more than 100 percent of the planned acreage and producing an increase of 35 percent over last year. Local peasants have been instructed to step up care for the rice plants against harmful insects and blight. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK]

THUAN HAI CORN--Thuan Hai Province has planted 7,500 hectares of corn in this year's summer-fall crop season, thus overfulfilling the planned norm by 700 hectares. Several districts and new economic zones have overfulfilled their planting plans. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 7 Jul 79 BK]

SOUTHERN 10TH-MONTH RICE--In early July the southern provinces and cities had transplanted another 100,000 hectares of 10th-month rice, bringing to 542,400 hectares the total area transplanted as of 5 July and fulfilling 23 percent of the planned norm. Along with mobilizing draft power to accelerate soil preparation, these provinces and cities are now intensively improving water conservancy networks in an effort to complete the cultivation plan on schedule. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 9 Jul 79 BK]

HO CHI MINH CITY RICE--By late June Ho Chi Minh City had concluded the cultivation of the summer-fall rice on 7,400 hectares, 90 percent of which were transplanted with insect-resistant rice strains. Local peasants are now intensively fertilizing and caring for the rice plants. Meanwhile, more than 1,000 hectares of rice in Cu Chi, Thu Duc and Binh Chanh districts have been ravaged by leaf rollers. The city agricultural service has promptly dispatched cadres to various localities to help them stamp out these insects. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 8 Jul 79 BK]

LONG AN CATTLE--According to the paper LONG AN, Duc Hoa once had the largest herd of water buffalo and cattle--more than 23,400 head--in Long An Province. With this number, the district could plow as many as 23,000 hectares of land and produce as many as 60,000 tons of animal manure for the ricefields annually. However, due to the wanton slaughtering of water buffalo and cattle for celebrations by the local people, the number of these animals in the district has dropped sharply in the recent past. The paper suggested that effective measures must be adopted to put an end to this practice. [Ho Chi Minh City Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1200 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK]

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

Briefs

THANH HOA AGRICULTURAL EQUIPMENT--Machinery enterprise No 66 in Thanh Hoa Province has agreed to produce in 1979 200,000 plowshares and 25 root digging machines to support land reclamation and 30 tons of spare parts for various types of farm machines. Since early this year the enterprise has developed 54 technical innovations and produced some 1.05 billion dong worth of farm equipment and spare parts. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0900 GMT 5 Jul 79 BK]

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TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

BRIEFS

DAC LAC AIR TERMINAL--The General Department of Civil Aviation has just completed the construction of the Ban Ma Thuot air terminal in a 1,000 square meter area, enough to serve 200 passengers at a time. The terminal includes a control tower, administration offices, departure and arrival lounges, a processing room, a postal counter, gift shops and so forth. [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0400 GMT 16 Jun 79 BK]

RIVERCRAFT REPAIR SHOP--Hanoi, VNA 28 Jul--The rivercraft repair workshop No 1, the biggest one of its kind in Vietnam, has been commissioned. The workshop was built with Polish assistance on an area of 45,000 square metres in Mao Khe, Quang Ninh Province. It comprises 43 sections including a 42.5-metre pier, a repair quay, and a dry dock of more than 1,000 square metres. Every year the shop can repair 80 barges or ships of from 300 to 400 hp, and produce parts for different kinds of rivercraft. [Hanoi VNA in English 1531 GMT 28 Jul 79 BK]

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The District and the Necessity To Build a District-Level Agro-Industrial
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(Article by Nguyen Dinh Nam) [Being translated]

Economic-Technical Groups and Their Transformation Into Associations of
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Bringing Technical Management in Agricultural Production Bases Into Good Order (pp 6-8, 24)

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Organization of Trac Van Cooperative's Technical Section (pp 9-10, 17)

(Article by Nguyen Van Su and Hoang Van Ngu, respectively secretary of the VCP Committee and vice chairman of Trac Van Cooperative, Duy Tien District, Ha Nam Ninh Province)

Building Technical Management in Good Order at the Vu Thang Cooperative (pp 11-14)

(Article by Nguyen Nguyen Oanh, cadre of the Agricultural, Forestry, Fishery, Biology and Public Health S&T Management Section, State S&T Commission)

Technical Management in a Number of Agricultural Production Bases (pp 15-17)

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Research for the Application of Mathematics and Computing Techniques in Our Country (pp 18-21)

(Excerpt from report by Phan Dinh Dieu, deputy chief of the Vietnam Institutes of Science, at a conference on applying mathematics and computing techniques held in Hanoi from 5 to 10 April 1979)

For a Better Combination of S&T Research and Economic Development

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(Excerpt from a talk by Le Tam, member of the State S&T Commission, at the S&T Conference of Quang Nam-Danang Polytechnic College held in January 1979)

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